GERMANY’S NATIONAL REPORTING PLATFORM

Access Info Europe Webinar

“Sustainable Development Goals: Increasing Access to Open SDG Data”

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Indicators für Sustainable Development

Global: UN Agenda 2030
- 17 Goals and 169 Targets
- 231 indicators
- First national report to the HLPF 2016 covering 110 indicators

Regional: EU SDG Indicator Set
- 100 indicators
- Fourth report 2020
- SDGs & me

National: German Sustainable Development Strategy
- 40 Sustainability postulates
- 66 indicators (part of political strategy)

Regional: Sustainable Development Strategies of the Länder
- 12 of 16 Länder have own sustainable development strategies

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Role of Federal Statistical Office

Global: UN Agenda 2030
- 17 Goals and 169 Targets
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- 40 Sustainability postulates
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- Compilation and publication of national data for SDG indicators
- Coordination of national reporting for SDG indicators (statistical focal point)
- Independent monitoring and reporting of indicators of the German Sustainable Development Strategy
  - Report on indicators every two years
  - Every four years the indicator report is part of the progress report of the federal government

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Current Reporting Model

National Statistical Office (or other national ministry)

Collect data

Other data sources

Custodian Agencies (WHO, FAO, IMF, WB group, UNEP, OECD etc.)

Calculate indicators

UN Statistical Division

Compile indicators

The Sustainable Development Goals Report & SDG Indicators Global Database

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National Data for UN-SDGs

Click on each goal, or search, for German statistics for Sustainable Development Goal global indicators.

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace and Justice
17. Partnerships for the Goals

sdg-indicators.de
National Data for UN-SDGs

8. Decent Work and Economic Growth

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Targets

8.1. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.2. Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.4. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

Indicators

8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

8.2.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

8.3.1. Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

8.4.1. Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

8.4.2. Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
**SDG Goal 8  Decent work and economic growth**

**SDG Target 8.5** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

**SDG indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities**

1. Name of data series
   - Unemployment rate (15 to under 75 years), by sex and age classes
   - Compliant with SDG metadata: yes

2. Definition of indicator
   - The unemployment rate presents the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed according to the ILO concept under the economically active population (persons in employment plus unemployed).

3. Comparison with SDG metadata (as of 08/06/2018)
   - The indicator is compliant with the International metadata description of the SDG indicator 8.5.2. Up to now, data are not available for the disaggregation dimension “persons with disabilities”.
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Equality

Promoting equal opportunities in society and strengthening the economic participation of women globally

Indicators

5.1.a
Gender pay gap

5.1.b
Women in management positions in business

5.1.c
Vocational qualification of women and girls through German development assistance
The indicator presented here shows the unadjusted gender pay gap. Therefore, it only expresses the relative average gross hourly earnings as a ratio without considering the underlying causes, such as qualification, occupation or a different employment history.

The data for the indicator are based on the four-yearly structure of earnings survey conducted by the statistical offices of the Länder as a representative sample survey covering a maximum of 60,000 businesses who are obliged to provide the requested information. Based on these data, results are provided by age, educational attainment, performance group, activity, collective agreement, company size class and economic sector, and the adjusted gender pay gap (GPG) is published. For the interim years, the unadjusted GPG is updated using the rates of change from the quarterly survey of earnings. In the following, the EU definition is used for the adjusted and unadjusted GPG; it excludes employees in "agriculture, forestry and fishing," "public administration and defence; compulsory social security" and micro-enterprises.

In 2017, the unadjusted gender pay gap was 21% on average. This means that the average gross hourly earnings of women were by around one fifth lower than those of men. Since 1955 the unadjusted GPG has scarcely changed. Hence, if the trend recorded over the last five years continues, the goal set for 2020 will not be achieved.

On an EU average, the unadjusted GPG was 16% in 2016. The countries with the smallest differences in unadjusted gross hourly earnings, along with Italy and Romania (5%), were Belgium and Luxembourg (6%). Only in Estonia (25%) and the Czech Republic (22%) was the unadjusted GPG higher in 2016 than in Germany (21%).

However, there was no uniform picture for Germany. The unadjusted gender pay gap varied markedly between the Länder. In 2017, the GPG was highest in Baden-Württemberg with 27%, whereas in Saxony-Anhalt with its overall lower earnings level it was only 2%.

The factors underlying the GPG can be studied every four years based on the detailed results of the structure of earnings survey. The results for 2014 are currently available. These factors, which determine the differences in earnings, are subject to long-term change processes and therefore relatively stable over time. The main quantifiable reasons underlying the unadjusted GPG are women and men working in different sectors and occupations and the unequal division of job requirements in terms of leadership and qualification. In addition, women are not.

The above reasons explain an adjusted GPG of 6% in 2017. Compared with the unadjusted GPG, this is a reduction of nearly 4% (in Thuringia).
THANK YOU!

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